CHODKOWSKI, ALFRED

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

(7)

Affiliation:

Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 7, July 1961, pp 419-422.

Data: "Participation of the Bovine Type of Mycobacterium in Cases of Human Tuberculosis."

Authors:
MULAK, Kazimierz, Dr., Director of the Wojewodztwo Tuberculosis Out-patient Clinic (Wojewodzka Przychodnia Przeciwgruzlicza), Krakow.
BIELANSKA, Aleksandra, Department of Medical Microbiology (Zaklad Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej), School of Medicine (AM--Akademia Medycz Krakow; Director: Prof. Zdzislaw PRZYBYLKIEWICZ, Dr.
CHODKOWSKI, Alfred, Prof. Dr., Director of the Faculty of Zoohygiene (Katedra Zoohigieny), College of Agriculture (WSR--Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza), Lublin.

GPO 981643

CHODKOWSKI, E. ; BORKOWSKA, M.

Preparation of 4, 4'dichlorobiphenyl by the thermal condensation of chlorobenzene. p. 232.

PRZEMYSL CHEMICZNY. Ministerstwo Przemyslu Chemicznego i Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inaynierow i Techników Przemyslu Chemicznego. Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 38, No. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959. Uncl.

NIRAZ, Seweryn; CHODKOWSKI, Edward

Diminishing the polychlorobenzene content in the continuous chlorination process of benzene in liquid phase. Chemia stosow 8 no. 1:117-128 '64.

1. Department of Biochemistry, College of Agriculture, Szczecin (for Niraz). 2. Department of Organic Chemical Technology, Technical University, Szczecin.

CA CHODKOWSKI, J.

2

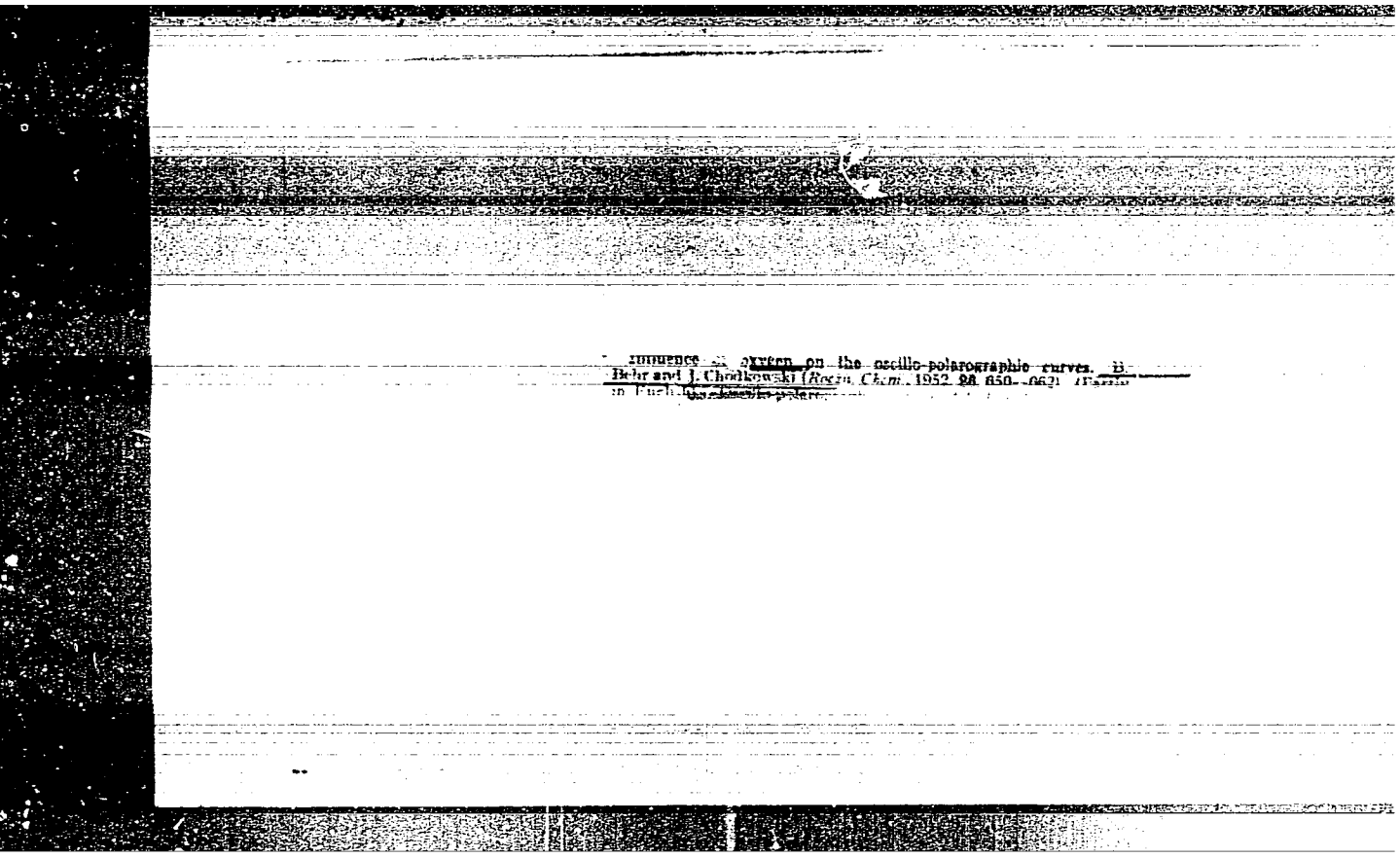
Limiting currents of hydrogen in acetate buffer solutions. W. Kemula and J. Chodkowski (Warsaw Univ.). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs.* 15, 1091-1100(1951) (in English).—The limiting current of H_2 in an O_2-free NaOAc-HOAc buffer in the absence of supporting electrolyte is proportional to the HOAc concn. and hence is governed by the diffusion of HOAc mols. An excess of supporting electrolyte exerts no suppressive effect on the H_2 wave. The diffusion coeff. for HOAc is 4.4×10^{-6} cm.^{2} sec.$^{-1}$ for 0.004 *M* HOAc in 0.8 *M* LiCl and 3.9×10^{-6} cm.^{2} sec.$^{-1}$ for 0.005 *M* HOAc in 0.005 *M* NaOAc, both at 20°.
H. P. Black

CHODKOWSKI, Jerzy

(3) 10

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Electrochemistry

Influence of oxygen on the oscillopolarographic curves. Barbara Behr and Jerzy Chodkowski (Univ., Warsaw, Poland). *Rocznik Chem.* 26, 680–92 (1952) (English summary).—The influence of O on the oscillographic curves $v = f(i)$ was investigated by using a Heyrovsky apparatus as modified by Kemula and Behr. (*C.A.* 47, 7344*f*) with 16 cycles per sec. for the polarizing voltage. The expts. showed that the oscillopolarographic reduction of O proceeded just like the polarographic one: $O_2 + 2\,HOH + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2O_2 + 2\,OH^-$; $H_2O_2 + 2\,HOH + 2e^- \rightarrow 2\,H_2O + 2\,OH^-$. The reduction of O in solns. open to air did not produce any steps on the oscillopolarographic curves. Reduction must be interpreted by inference, i.e. the H wave did not appear when O was present in dilute HCl solution. This so-called latent limiting current was due to the neutralizing action of the OH^- which arose during the reduction of O. If O was present in higher concns. 2 steps were noted on the cathodic branch of the oscillopolarographic curve and one step on the anodic branch. The anodic step and the second cathodic step disappeared when the soln. was acidified or buffered. In neutral unbuffered solns. of Cd^{++}, Zn^{++}, and Pb^{++}, the influence of O on the oscillopolarographic curves was observed by the presence of the second cathodic step, which disappeared when H was bubbled through the soln. For Pb^{++} in KI, the anodic branch also had 2 steps. Supplementary steps disappeared (1) after air was removed from the soln., (2) after the soln. was acidified, and (3) if NH_4Cl or if KOH were used as indifferent (supporting) electrolytes. When the second cathodic step was present, the latent limiting current was observed polarographically. It was caused by the production of sparingly sol. hydroxides of the cations, production of which was due to the OH^- from the O reduction. Under the conditions (1)–(3) these hydroxides could not be formed, as was also the case if a complex former like KI was present. The work is being continued. W. J.

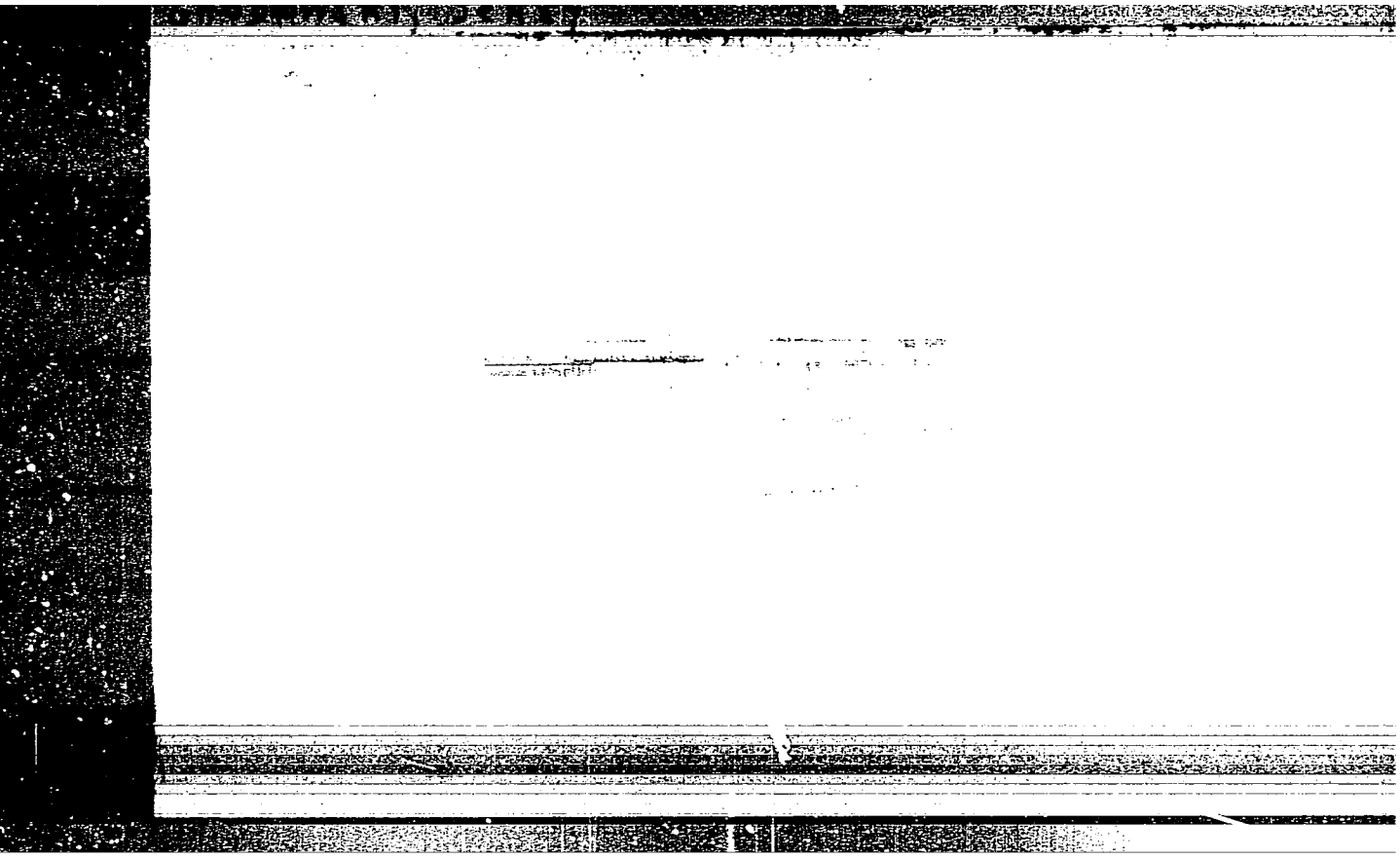


influence ... oxygen on the oscillo-polarographic curves. B
Behr and J. Chodkowski (*Roczn. Chem.*, 1952, 26, 650–662) (Polish)

CHODKOWSKI, JERZY

II

Polarographic reduction of lead, thallium, and manganese(II) in the presence of oxygen in alkaline medium. Jerzy Chodkowski (Univ. Warsaw) *Roczniki Chem.* 27, 172–8(1953)(English summary).—Latent diffusion currents during the polarographic reduction of alk. solns. of PbO_2^{--}, Tl^+, and Mn^{++} in the presence of dissolved O are attributed to H_2O_2 resulting from the reduced O. M. Falk



CHODKOWSKI, JERZY

POLON Aleksander Borodin as a chemist. Jerzy Chodkowski (Univ. Warsaw). *Wiadomości Chem.* 8, 305-12(1954). Biography with a portrait and bibliography. A. S.

CHODKOWSKI, Jerzy

4

Influence of oxygen on the polarographic reduction of some cations from alkaline solutions. Jerzy Chodkowski (Univ., Warsaw). *Rocznik Chem.* 29, 661-73(1955)(English summary).—The presence of O_2 caused a lowering of polarographic waves of Pb^{++}, Tl^{+}, and Mn^{++} cations in alk. solns., and the presence of these cations caused an increase of the O_2 wave and a lowering of the H_2O_2 wave in 0.2*N* NaOH. This was explained by a reaction occurring between these cations and the H_2O_2 formed by reduction of O_2 on the dropping Hg cathode. The oxidation products were partly reduced at the O_2 reduction potential and partly ppd. from the solns.

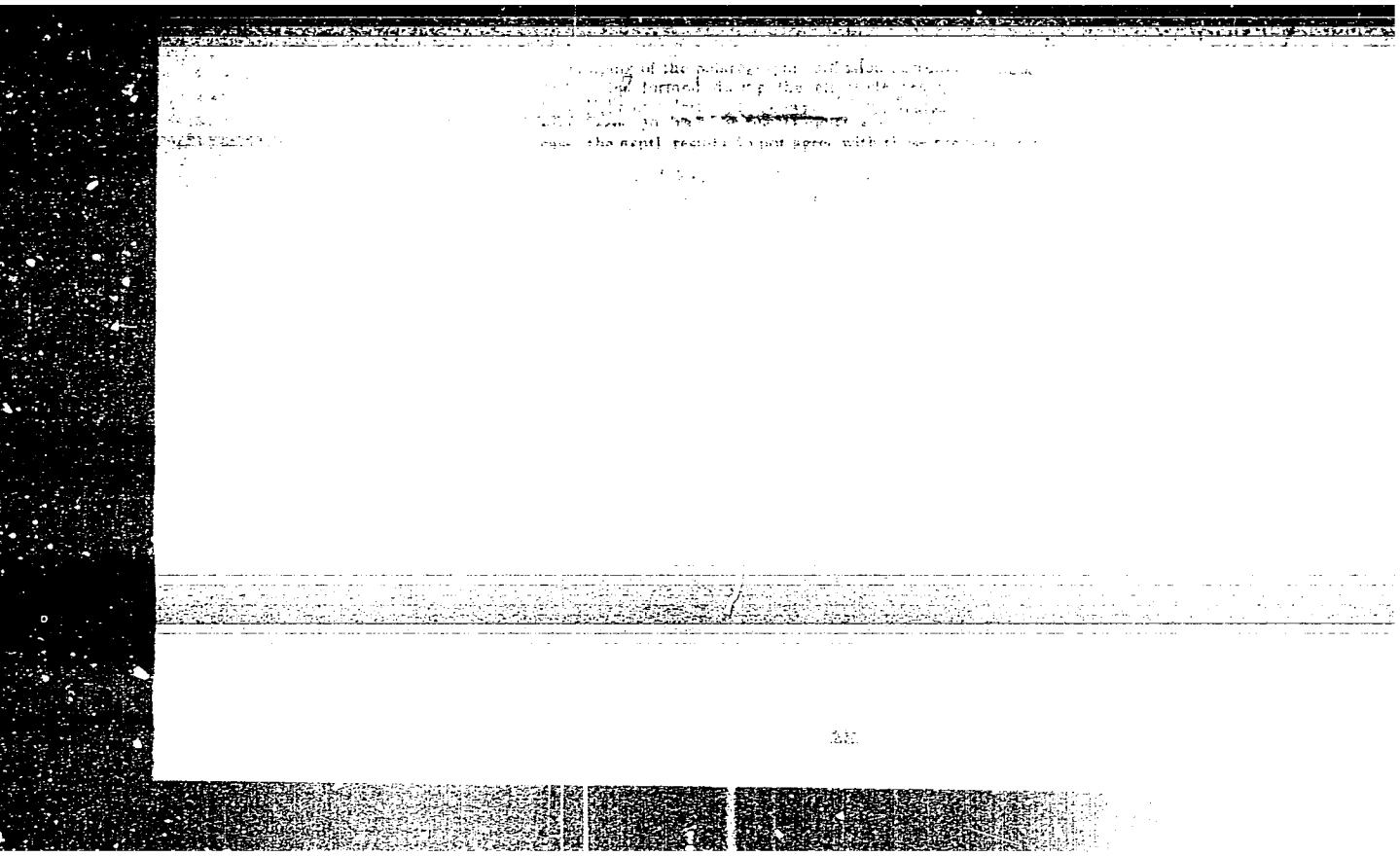
P. Dreyfuss

CHODKOWSKI, JERZY

Polarographic determination of nicotinic and isonicotinic acids and their amides in mixtures. Wiktor Kemula and Jerzy Chodkowski (Univ. Warsaw). *Roczniki Chem.* 29, [illegible] (English summary).—The possibilities of polarographic detn. were studied in the following mixts.: (1) nicotinic acid (I) and isonicotinic acid (II), (2) nicotinic acid amide (III) and isonicotinic acid amide (IV); (3) I and III, and (4) II and IV. II was detd. in the presence of I at pH 7.96, III and IV were detd. at pH 12. Detn. of I in the presence of II was more difficult. 3 and 4 were analyzed by measuring both the amide wave at pH 12 and the sum of the acid and amide wave at pH 8.7; the acid content was detd. from the difference between the wave heights. Method 4 was more satisfactory than method 3. P. Dreyfus

Cll

(1)



The damping of polarographic diffusion currents by metal hydroxides which form during the electrode reactions. H. Behr and J. Chodkowski (Polish Acad. Sci., Warsaw). *Z. physikal. Chem. (Frankfurt)* 1958, 119–33; cf. *C.A.* 52, 18023g; Kemula and Rakowska, *C.A.* 53, 4970d.—Measurements of the capacity of the elec. double layer, as well as analyses of the polarographic curves of current on a single Hg drop enabled a description of the conditions under which slightly-sol. metal hydroxides, which are formed at the electrode, are adsorbed and thereby damp the limiting current. The polarographic behaviors of the ions, Pb^{++}, Tl^{+}, Cd^{++} were examd., with special attention being given to the latter. H. K. Zimmerman

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 1, 1959, 582.

Author : Dehr B., Chodkowski J.
Inst : University of Warsaw
Title : The Suppression of Polarographic Diffusion Currents by Metal Hydroxides Formed As the Result of Electrode Reactions.

Orig Pub: Roczn. chem., 1958, 32, No 2, 339-352.

Abstract: To establish the conditions for suppressing (S) the maximum current, i, (lim.) O_2 in the presence of certain depolarizators, a study was conducted on polarographic and oscillographic (i, t) curves of corresponding solutions as well as on the curves representing the relationship between differential capacity C of a double layer and the electrode po-

Card : 1/3

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 1, 1959, 582.

tential E. The S of i (lim.) O_2 is observed only in the case of a formation of difficultly soluble precipitate of the basic salts (BS) on the electrode surface: Cd in KCl, KNO_3, $KClO_3$ solutions; Pb in KCl solution; Zn in KNO_3 solution. Acidification eliminates the mentioned phenomenon and gelatine reduces it. As the result of BS adsorption, C is reduced and abnormally large oscillation are observed on polarograms. The phenomenon of S of i (lim.) O_2 disappears after i (lim.) of metal cations has been reached. An increase in a drop-time (t) of the Hg-electrode increases the effect of i (lim.) O_2. When E is displaced toward the negative side this effect is observed at a later

Card : 2/3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 1, 1959, 582.

stage of the drop-life. A conclusion was drawn that S of i (lim.) O reflects the influence of the adsorbed BS precipitate upon the kinetics of the electrode process. For communication I see R. Zh. Khim., 1958, 17222. -- D. Kaplan.

CHODKOWSKI, J.

P. Zuman,* J. Chodkowski, ** H. Potesilova*** and F. Santavy,*** "Polarographic Study of Acid-Base Reactions of the Tropilium Ion," Nature, Vol. 182, No. 4648, 29 Nov 58, pp 1535-36.

*Of the Polarographic Inst., CSAV, Prague.
**Of the Dept. of Inorganic Chemistry, Warsaw Univ.
***Of the Dept. of Chemistry, School of Medical Sciences, Palacky's Univ., Olomouc, Czechoslovakia.
Received 10 Sep 58.

KEMULA, Wiktor; CHODKOWSKI, Jerzy; BALASIEWICZ, Michal; KORNACKI, Jacek; RAKOWSKA, Ewa; VINCENZ, Alina

Polarographic investigation of some derivatives of ρ-nitroacetophenone, ρ-nitropropiophenone, and 1-ρ-nitrophenyl-1,3-propanediol. Rocz chemii 33 no.6:1485-1493 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu, Warszawa. Zaklad Fizykochemicznych Metod Analitycznych Instytutu Chemii Fizycznej Pol Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.
(Polarograph and polarography)
(Nitroacetophenone)
(Nitropropiophenone)
(Nitrophenylpropanediol)

S/081/63/000/002/013/088
B193/B102

AUTHORS: Zuman, P., Chodkowski, J.

TITLE: Polarography of nonbenzenoid aromatic and related compounds. VIII. Adsorption processes during the electroreduction of the tropylium ion

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 90, abstract 2B565 (Collect. Czechosl. Communs, v. 27, no. 4, 1962, 759-774 [Eng.; summary in Russ.])

TEXT: The tropylium ion reveals up to five waves in buffer solutions with pH < 4. The first three are adsorption waves arranged close together; $\varphi_{1/2}$ = -0.16, -0.23 and -0.28 v (with respect to satur. c. e.) in the Britton-Robinson buffer solution. The total i of the four waves is diffusional. For the fourth wave $\varphi_{1/2}$ = -0.65 v. The fifth wave ($\varphi_{1/2}$ = -1.2 v) seems to be produced by capacitative phenomena for φ of desorption in conjunction with a polarographic maximum of the second kind.

Card 1/2

Polarography of nonbenzenoid ... S/081/63/000/002/013/088
B193/B102

The first adsorption wave corresponds to plane orientation; theoretically 29 A^2 cathode surface covers one heptagon ring of reaction product. The second adsorption wave corresponds to a different orientation; finally, the third wave corresponds to the formation of a semi-molecular layer. For the fourth wave ψ the product film is desorbed (see also RZhKhim, 1959, no. 9, 30670). For commun. VII see RZhKhim, 1962, 6B531. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

BEHR, Barbara; CHODKOWSKI, Jerzy, LICHOSIK-ORLIKOWSKA, Agnieszka

Influence of hydroxyl ions produced at the electrode on the polarographic reduction of zinc. Roca chemii 36 no.11: 1552-1561 '62.

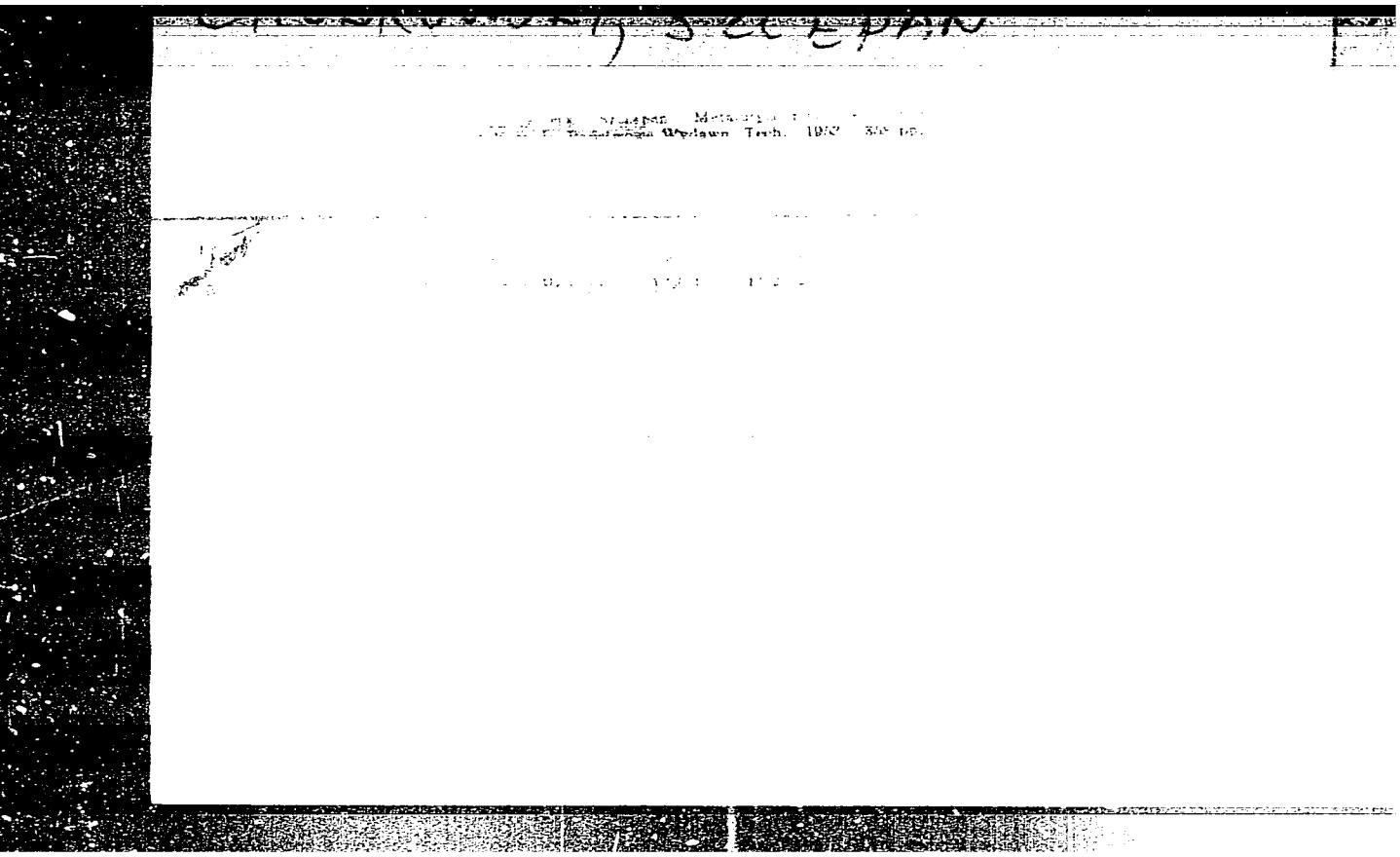
1. Laboratory of Physicochemical Analytical Methods, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, and Department of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Medical Academy, Warsaw.

ZUMAN, P.; CHODKOWSKI, J.; SANTAVY, F.

Polarography of nonbenzenoid aromatic and related substances. VII. A polarographic study of the acid-base properties of tropylium ion. Coll Cz chem 26 no.2:380-391 F '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Polarographic Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague and Chemical Institute, Medical Faculty, Palacky's University, Olomouc (for Zuman and Santavy) 2. Standing address: Institute of Physicochemical Analytical Methods, Polish Academy of Science, Warsaw, Poland(for Chodkowski).

(Polarograph and polarography) (Aromatic compounds)
(Tropylium compounds)



CHODKOWSKI, Zygmunt (Kutno)

Operational improvement of inspection posts. Przegl kolej mechan 11 [i.e. 16] no.3:96 Mr '64.

CHODNICKA-MAIER, Barbara

Changes with age in the position of the eyeslit, the form of the upper lid and the setting of the eyeball in man. Prace zool no.6:5-29 62.

1. Institute of Anthropology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow. Head: prof. dr E. Etolyhwo.

CHODNIKIEWICZ, Teresa; SMOLINSKI, Adam, prof.

Experiments with electromechanical filters with disc elements vibrating longitudinally. Przegl elektroniki 2 no.5/6:380-382 '61.

1. Katedra Podstaw Telekomunikacji Politechniki Warszawskiej; redaktor dzialu "Przegladu elektroniki" (for Smolinski).

CHODOROWSKA, KRYSTYNA

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Pharmaceuticals,
Cosmetics, and Perfumes

(2)

Investigation of hair dyes. Henryk Kocznorowski and Krystyna Chodorowska. *Roczniki Państwowego Zakładu Hig.* 1953, 111–13.—A discussion of the difficulties involved in the method of Griebel-Weiss (*C.A.* 27, 4036) is presented. To overcome these the chromatographic method has been proven to be superior. J. S. Joffe

CHODCROWSKA, K.

"Chemical appraisal of edible gelatin." p. 503
"Nomenclature of vitamins." p. 512
(Roczniki, No. 4, 1953, Warsaw)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 6, June. 1954, Incl.

CHALBOROWSKA, KRYSTYNA

Determination of benzoic acid added to foods. Krystyna Chalborowska. *Roczniki Państwowego Zakładu Hig.* 6, 321-30(1955)(English summary).--The sample is extd. with hot dil. NaOH, and proteins are removed with Carrez reagents. After filtration, the soln. is acidified and extd. with Et_2O. The ext. is shaken with alkali and washed with water, ether evapd., and the residue taken up in water. After another evapn., ammonia and hydroxylamine are added and the sample is allowed to develop a red color according to Mohler's reaction. Salicylic acid and esters of *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid producing a lemon-yellow color do not interfere with the detn. of benzoic acid when the green filter is used in the colorimeter.

Alina S. Szczesniak

CHODOROWSKA, W.

The freely growing nematodes in small pools of the Kampinos Forest. p. 35.

EKOLOGIA POLSKA. SERIA B. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Ekologiczny) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 5, no. 1, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

GHODOROWSKI, A.

Ecological differentiation of turbellarians in Harsz Lake. Polskie arch hydrobiol 6:33-73 '59. (ERAI 9:8)
(Poland--Turbellaria) (Poland--Lakes)

CHODOROWSKI, A.

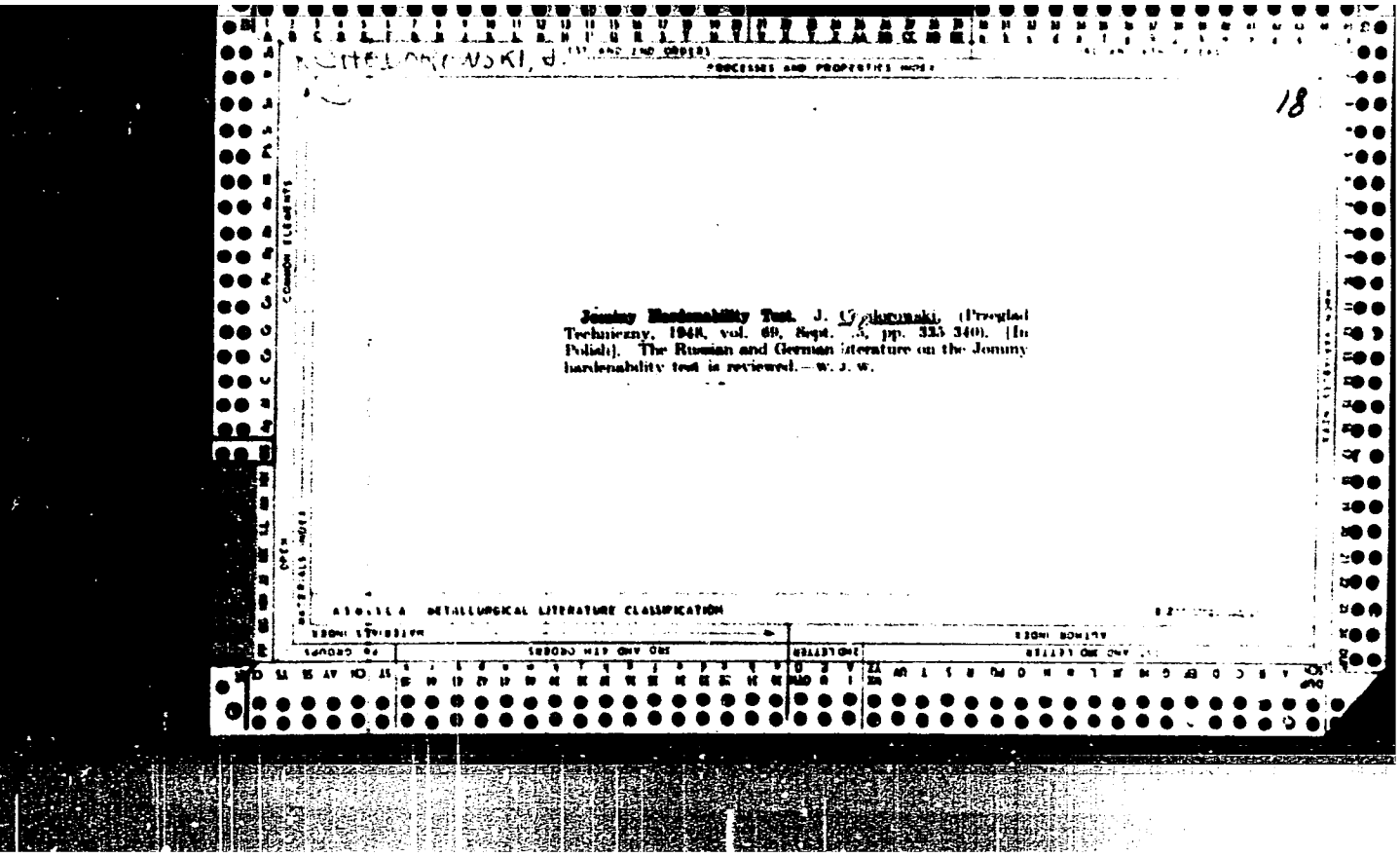
Vertical stratification of Turbellaria species in some littoral habitats of Harsz Lake. Polskie arch hydrobiol 8:153-165 '61.

1. Department of Experimental Hydrobiology, M. Nencki Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

CHODOROWSKI, E.; LEBIEZYNSKI, S.

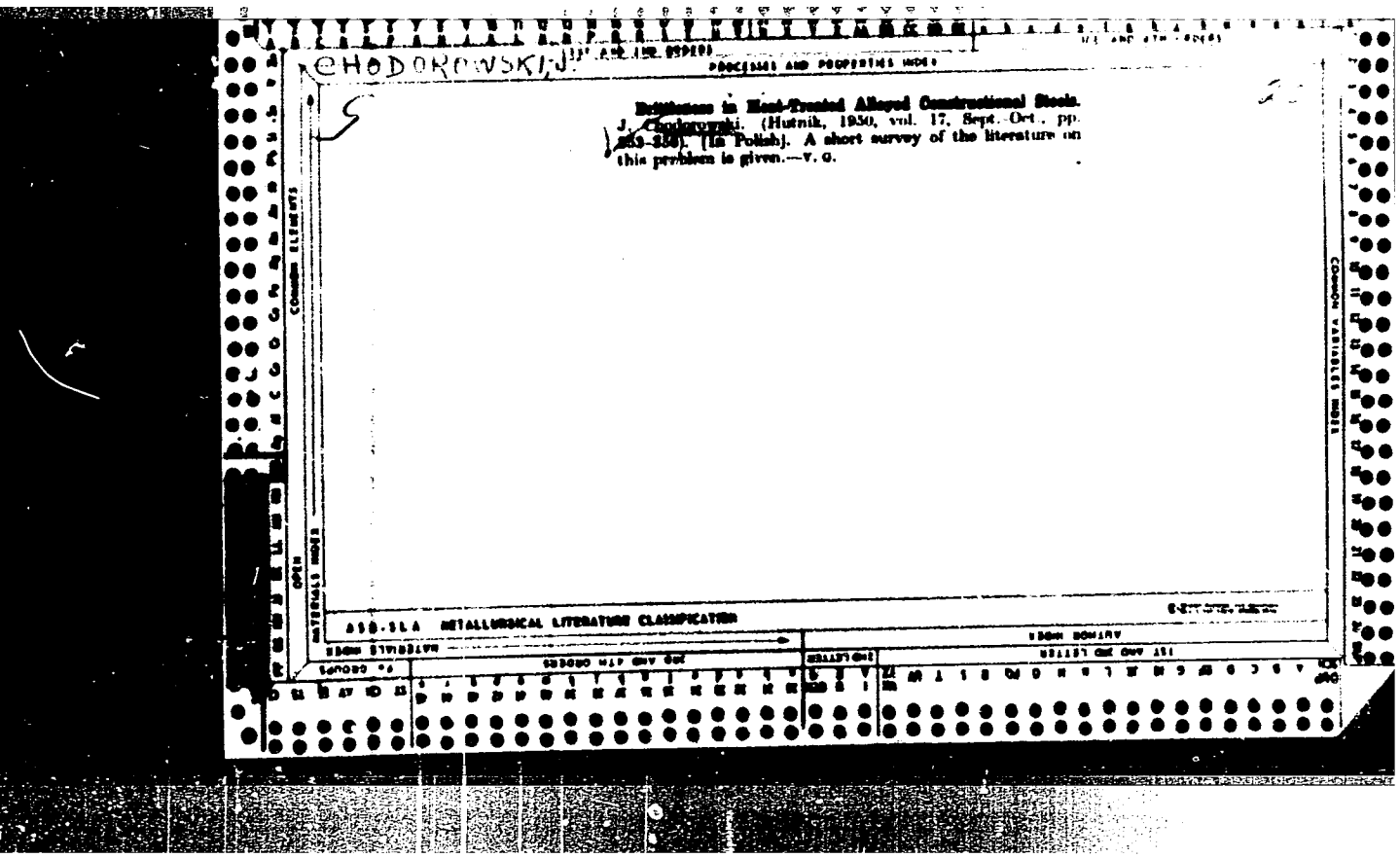
Epidemiology of the last peidemic of influenza. Med. dosw. mikrob., Warsz. 4 no. 3:400-401 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Summary of work progress presented at 11th Congress of Polish Microbiologists held in Krakow May 1951. 2. Krakow.



18

Jominy Hardenability Test. J. [illegible]. (Przegląd Techniczny, 1948, vol. 69, Sept. [illegible], pp. 335-340). [In Polish]. The Russian and German literature on the Jominy hardenability test is reviewed. — W. J. W.



2565 [illegible]

Chodorowski J. Some Investigations over Materials of the [illegible] Type for [illegible] Valves.

[illegible] — na zawory silnikowe"

[illegible] 2 tabs.

[illegible] Mechaniczny, No. 1, [illegible]

[illegible] comparison with austenitic chrome-nickel steels, recently used in hard working conditions, silchromes have the advantage of requiring a smaller quantity of expensive alloy components. That is why proper smelting of these steels, heat treatment and acceptance conditions are of great importance. This paper deals with the uses and properties of silchromes. It describes the investigations which have been carried out on silchromes, the results being given in the form of diagrams showing the dependence of impact on the temperature of hardening and on the time of heating in the temperature of hardening; of impact on the temperature of tempering and on the time of heating; of the hardness of silchromes on the temperature of tempering and on the time of heating; of impact on the time of heating within the temperature of brittleness and tempering of silchrome, i.e. in its working temperature. Pure chrome-silicon steels often show the phenomenon of strongly developed temper brittleness, which is why the smelting of such steels should be carefully conducted in order that the material obtained may be as homogeneous as possible. Critical points should be determined very exactly by means of a dilatometer or a hardening series, with the temperature of hardening Ac_3 + 30 up to 70°C. The time of heating in the temperature of tempering should be long in order to ensure the maximum precipitation and coagulation of carbides. The production costs, however, should be taken into consideration. The acceptance of the material or valves should be determined with regard to strength, and, possible, to the grain size in an improved state. In order to investigate more precisely the effect of the initial impact of the valves in an improved state upon their behaviour in the working temperature valves which have been heat-treated for great and small impact should be fitted into engines and observed at work.

CHODOROWSKI, J.

Polish Technical Abst. 2396 669.15.74.782-194:621.785.7:620.178.768:620.196.2:620.186
No. 4, 1953
Metallurgy

(2) met

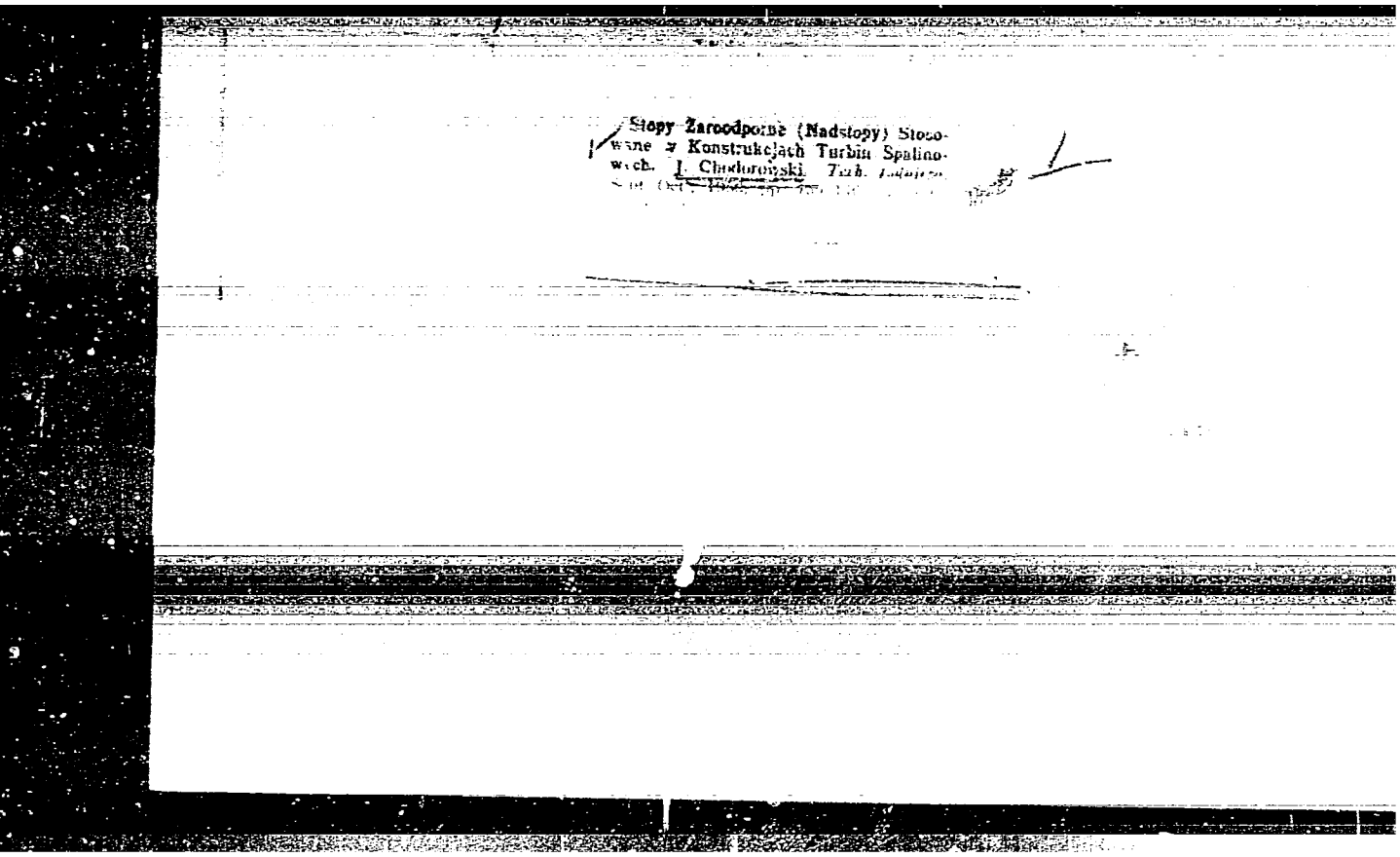
Chodorowski J. Relation between Temper Brittleness and Uniform and Intercrystalline. Corrosion in Structur Manganese Steel TM1 and Manganese-Silicon Steel TMS1. Zaleznosc miedzy kruchoscia odpuszczania a korozja miedzkrystaliczna i rownornierna dla stali konstrukcyjny manganowej TM1 i manganowo-krzemowej TMS1. (Prace Inst. Metalurgii No. 6), Katowice, 1953, PWT, 12.5 pp., 20 figs., 9 tabs.

The author made a series of experiments in orderto establish the relation between the temper brittleness and the uniform and intercrystalline corrosion occuring in stressed steels. He proved that temper brittleness obtained after a second tempering at a temperature of 560°C causes not only a reduction in the impact of heat treated structure manganese TM1 and manganese-silicon TMS1 steel, but also: 1) it reduces the uniform corrosion resistance when immersed in a 5% solution of sulphuric acid; 2) reduces the intercrystalline corrosion resistance in stressed steels, when immersed in a boiling 40% solution of ammonium nitrate, stress amounting to 25% of the ultimate strength.

CHODOROWSKI, J.

"The Macroscopic Method of Determining the Contents of Hydrogen in Steel and Wrought Iron" p. 207 (HUTNIK, Vol. 20, No. 6, June 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1953. Unclassified.



Stopy Żarodporne (Nadstopy) Stoso-
wane w Konstrukcjach Turbin Spalino-
wych. J. Chodorowski. Turb.

67104

18.1150

AUTHOR: Chodorowski, Jan., Docent Engineer CZECH/34-59-12-30/44

TITLE: Influence of Additions of Nitrogen and Boron on the Properties of Creep-Resisting CrNiFe (30:30:30) Alloys

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1959, Nr 12, pp 1141-1143

ABSTRACT: Paper presented at the "Symposium on Problems of Development of Creep-Resisting Materials", Mariánské Lázně, September 11-13, 1959. Section IV. The experiments were made on a CrNiFe alloy containing 2% Mo and Nb, to which was added 0.4% N or B in quantities of 0.03, 0.06, 0.1 and 0.2%. The composition of the investigated alloy in weight percent was as follows: 0.20 C, 0.008 S, 0.018 P, 0.36 Mn, 0.84 Si, 28 Ni, 30 Cr, 2.2 Mo, 2.0 Nb, rest Fe. The investigations were restricted to the study of the influence of N and B on the main properties which determine the usefulness of the alloy as a creep resisting material, i.e. on the creep strength at 700 and 800°C, on the heat resistance and on the structural changes. The results are graphed in Figs 1-4. Macro and microstructure photographs are reproduced in Figs 5-8. On the basis of the obtained results the following conclusions are arrived at:

Card 1/3

Influence of Additions of Nitrogen and Boron on the Properties of Creep Resisting CrNiFe (30:30:30) Alloys

Addition of 0.4% N to an alloy of the above given composition increases the creep resistance in the temperature range 700 to 800°C (from 30 to 130 hours for a stress of 13 kg/mm^2 at 800°C). Addition of boron to such an alloy also increases the creep strength; the most favourable properties are obtained for boron contents between 0.06 and 0.1%. The influence of boron is less pronounced than that of 0.4% N. Addition of nitrogen leads to a partial (30%) drop in the ductility in long run tests, whilst addition of boron up to 0.1% leads to an increase in the ductility. Addition of boron to an extent of 0.1% and more and, equally, addition of nitrogen to an extent of 0.4% and more, leads to a drop in the grain size of the alloy and prevents the formation of a large region of columnar crystals. In long run annealing at 800°C the carbonitride of Nb, which is formed by the addition of nitrogen, has a lower stability and a higher tendency to coagulation than the carbide $M_{23}C_6$. Nitrogen has a positive influence on

Influence of Additions of Nitrogen and Boron on the Properties of Creep Resisting CrNiFe (30:30:30) Alloys

the heat resistance of the investigated alloy since it reduces oxidation in the air at the operating temperature of 800°C.

There are 8 figures, 1 table and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 1 Polish, 1 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut lotnictwa, Polsko (Institute of Aviation, Poland)

Card 3/3

S/137/62/000/006/114/163
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Chodorowski, J., Buch, A.

TITLE: The effect of line-type non-metallic inclusions on the fatigue strength of structural steels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 49, abstract 6I293 ("Ermüdungsfestigk. Werkstoffen und Bauelement. Vortr. Warschauer Tagung 12. - 14. Mai 1960". Warszawa, 1961, 5 - 16, German)

TEXT: The investigation dealt with the effect of non-metallic inclusions, found on the surface of a sample by the magnetic flaw detection method, in the form of lengthwise lines of various length, on σ_w and life of 25 ХНВА (25KhNVA) and 40 ХНМА (40KhNMA) steels supplied by three different plants in the form of square blanks and crankshafts. The steels were heat-treated and had σ_b = 116 - 135 kg/mm^2 and σ_s = 106 - 123 kg/mm^2. Fatigue test samples of various diameters were made of the blanks and subjected to the magnetic flaw detection. It has been established that there is no connection, as a general rule, between the number of non-metallic inclusions, their length and direction on the one hand and

Card 1/2

The effect of...

the number of cycles preceding rupture on the other hand. The life of many samples with non-metallic inclusions was longer than of those without non-metallic inclusions. On four samples scratches were made by means of an electrograph. On these samples fatigue cracks were formed along the scratches. A statistical investigation has shown that the samples made from a melt purer in respect to non-metallic inclusions have on the average a longer life than the samples of other melts. A hot machining of blanks has a positive effect on σ_w. A metallographic investigation has shown that non-metallic inclusions are for the most parts oxides, sometimes silicates and more rarely sulfides. In many cases small non-metallic inclusions are found in fatigue fractures. The life of samples with non-metallic inclusions longer than 8 μ is a little shorter than that of samples with small non-metallic inclusions. There are 15 references.

M. Shapiro

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/006/116/163
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Chodorowski, J., Buch, A.

TITLE: The effect of hair cracks (non-metallic inclusions) on the fatigue strength of structural steels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 49, abstract 61295 ("Wytrzymałość zmęczeniowa tworzyw i elementów metalowych", Warszawa, 1961, 9 - 26. Discuss., 65 - 66, Polish)

TEXT: A review of the literature on the problems of the effect of non-metallic inclusions on the fatigue strength σ_w of structural steels is given and authors' own investigations (metallographic, fatigue tests, macro- and microscopic investigations of fractures and materials of samples) are described. Crankshafts and other parts of aviation motors must have a high σ_w both along and across the fibers of the forging. Designers must take into account the value of σ_w of a steel in the lateral direction. For manufacturing critical high-strained parts steels containing minimum non-metallic inclusions must be used. Good results in production of such steels are achieved with the vacuum smelting. The effect of

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The effect of...

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A852/A181

non-metallic inclusions, detected on the surface of parts by means of magnetic control, on σ_w is not a considerable one. 40HNMA and 25HNMA steels were investigated and inspected with Henbach Fx/100/1000 magnetic flaw detector. The results of the investigations are presented in tables. The presence of lengthwise non-metallic inclusions on the surface of samples does not affect the number of cycles preceding rupture. A hot deformation of 40HNMA steel caused a slight increase of σ_w of longitudinal samples. The difference between σ_w of longitudinal samples was small for individual steels. In a number of cases the presence of non-metallic inclusions (mainly oxides and silicates) was detected near the seats of fatigue ruptures. Hair cracks should be considered as a defect connected with the contamination of metal by non-metallic inclusions and not as a surface damage due to stress concentration and cracking. The discussion on the subject is cited. There are 16 references.

A. Novodvorskis

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

CHODOROWSKI, Jan

Influence of alloy additions (W, Mo, Al, B) on the structure and properties of heat-proof alloy based on the nickel groundmass Nimonic 80. Inst mech precyz 10 no.1:1-15 '62.

S/277/63/000/001/010/017
A052/A126

AUTHOR: Chodorowski, Jan

TITLE: Effect of alloying additions on structure and properties of cast heat-resisting nimonic-type alloy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, 48. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin, no. 1, 1963, 18, abstract 1.48.137 ("Prace Inst. mech. precyzyjnej", v. 10, no. 35, 1962, 1 - 15, Polish; summaries in Russian and English)

TEXT: The results of an investigation of the effect of W, Mo, Al and B additions on microstructure and long-time strength of nimonic 80-type Ni-alloy are considered. As a result of a structure analysis it is shown that Mo compared with W has a more favorable effect on the precipitation mechanism and the stability of the strengthening phase $\alpha = Ni_3(Ti,Al)$. For three compositions of the alloy a detailed investigation of mechanical properties was carried out.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

CHODOROWSKI, [illegible] doc. dr

[illegible] heat resisting alloys based on nickel. Techn Iotn IS no.7:183-188 JI '63.

1. Instytut Mechaniki Precyzyjnej, Warszawa.

CHODOROWSKI, Jan, dr inż.

Influence of alloy additions (W, Mo, Al, B) on the structure and properties of heat resisting casting alloy based on the nimonic 80 nickel matrix. Przegl mech 22 no.15:480 10 Ag '63.

1. Katedra Metaloznawstwa, Politechnika, Warszawa.

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and its Derivatives. Paper. H-33

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 10391.

Author : Chodorowski, P.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Prospects for Using Reeds in the Paper Industry.

Orig Pub: Przegl. papiern., 1958, 14, No 1, 14-16, 24.

Abstract: The annual yield of reeds in Poland is 66-80 thousand tons (air-dried) in the form of natural growths and cultivated plantings. The latter produce 15 tons of mass per hectare. The cellulose content in reeds averages 48%, ranging in different parts of the plant from 24 to 64%. Durability of the fiber depends on its SiO_2 content. The usual SiO_2 content is 2.2-7%, with a mean of 4.35%. -- Ye. Gurvich.

Card 1/1

CHODKOWSKA, Stefania; PIOTROWSKI, Marian

Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 35 no.4: 565-571 '65.

1. Z Zakladu Patologii Instytutu Gruzlicy (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Chodkowska).

CHODOROWSKI, Z.

"Some Remarks Concerning Methods of Monthly Executive Planning in the Building Industry." p. 234, Warszawa, Vol. 25, no. 7, July 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

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"Some Remarks Concerning The Profitableness Of Burning Garbage In Central-Heating Boilers" p. 294. (Gaz, Woda I Technika Sanitarna, Vol. 27, no. 10, 1953, Warszawa)

SO: East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Monthly List of [redacted] Library of Congress, February, 1954 [redacted], Un

CHODOROWSKI, Z.

Double-coated carpet made of gravel mixed in a concrete mixer by using liquid tar. p. 67, (DROGOWNICTWO, Vol. 10, No. 3, March 1955, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5 May 1955, Uncl.

CHODOT, W.W., dr (Moskwa)

Theoretical fundamentals of the mechanism of sudden coal and gas squealers and means of combatting them in mines. Przegl techn 84 no. 37:4 15 S '63.

DRECHSLER, B., Dr.; CHODOUNSKA, H., Instruktorka; OBRDA, K., Dr.

Conservative therapy of facial paralysis. Cesk. neur. 19 no.4: 234-241 Nov 56.

1. Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akademik K. Henner.
(FACIAL PARALYSIS, therapy,
conservative (Cz))

DVORACEK, B.; CHODOUNSKA, V.

The danger of explosions in anesthesiology and resuscitation and their prevention. Rozhl. chir. 42 no.8:552-558 Ag '63.

1. Anesteziologicke oddeleni FN v Praze 10, vedouci MUDr. B. Dvoracek Vyzkumny ustav tuberkulozy v Praze, reditel doc. dr. R. Krivinka.
(EXPLOSIONS) (ANESTHESIA) (RESUSCITATION)
(CYCLOPROPANE) (ACCIDENT PREVENTION)

SNAJDR, V.; KRAKORA, P.; FISER, F.; CHODOUNSKA, V.

Antimicrobial screen in phthisiological surgery. Rozhl. chir. 42 no.10:712-720 O '63.

1. Chirurgicke oddeleni (vedouci MUDr. V. Snajdr) Vyzkumneho ustavu tuberkulozy v Praze a klinika tuberkulozy (reditel doc. dr. R. Krivinka) UDL v Praze.

CHODOUNSKY, Jiri, inz.

New regulations on construction of overhead networks and lines.
Cs spoje 8 no.4:7-10 Ag '63.

1. Technicka ustredna spoju, Praha.

CHODOUNSKY, Jiri, inz.

A new method of crossing the high frequency overhead lines.
Cs spoje 10 no.1:17-22 F '65.

1. Technical Center of Telecommunications.

TOPOL, O.; CHODOUNSKY, Z.

Our method of treating intracranial tumors by x-rays. Cesk. neurol. 29 no.1:25-32 Ja '66.

1. Radiologicka klinika lekarske fakulty hygienicke Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. R. Blaha).

ABRAHAMOVIC, M.; CHODOUNSKY, Z.

Clinical and therapeutic contribution to salivary gland tumors. Cesk. gastroent. 16 no.2:154-158 Mr '62.

1. ORL - klinika lek. fak. hygienicke KU v Praze 10, prednosta prof. dr. Vladimir Hlavacek Onkologicke oddeleni fak. nemocnice v Praze 10, vedouci MUDr. Ladislav Lintner.
(SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS)

TOPOL, O.; JEDLICKA, P.; CHODOUNSKY, Z.

Our experiences with the treatment of malignant brain tumors with radiations. Cesk. neurol. 25 no.3:154-159 My '62.

1. Radiologicke oddeleni Fakultni nemocnice, Praha 10, vedouci MUDr. L. Lintner Neurologicka klinika lekarske fakulty hygienicke KU v Praze 10, prednosta doc. dr. Zdenek Macek.

(BRAIN NEOPLASMS radiother)

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Five-year treatment results in breast cancer. Cesk. rentgen. 18 no.1:1-10 Ja'64.

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Prospects for the development of building mechanization in Poland for 1961-1980. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 33 no.11:679-683 N '61.

BENES,J.; CHODOUNSKY,Z.; PACLTOVA,M.

Possibilities of using solutions of barium chloride and zinc chloride instead of lead glass. Cesk. rentgen. 18 no.1:59-61 Ja'64.

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2. "Substitution of Ligands in Macrocomplexes. Part IV. Formanilate of Ferric Metahydroxide," V. FREI of the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry at Charles University, Prague; pp 775-781.

3. "Substitution of Ligands in Macrocomplexes. Part V. Hydrated Ferric Oxyfluoride," V. FREI of the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry at Charles University, Prague; pp 782-787.

4. "On Protein Interactions. Part XXXII. A Study, by the Light Scattering Isochronous Interpolation Method, of the Effect of Conditions Upon the Aggregation of Heat-Denatured Human Serum Albumin," P. KRATOCHVIL, P. MUNK and B. SEDLACEK, Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry at the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague; pp [illegible] (English article).

5. "On Protein Interactions. Part XXXIII. Degradation, by Urea Solutions, of Aggregates of Heat-Denatured Human Serum Albumin," P. KRATOCHVIL, P. MUNK and B. SEDLACEK, Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry at the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague; pp 802-808 (English article).

6. "A Study, with the Aid of the Extraction Method, of the Complexes That Hexavalent Uranium Forms with Alpha-Hydroxy Acids," J. STARY and V. BALEK of the Nuclear Chemistry Institute, Faculty of Industrial and Nuclear Physics, Czech Institute of Technology, Prague; pp 809-815.

7. "Chromatographic Fractionation of Polychloroprene," J. POLACEK and B. MATYSKA, Institute of Physical Chemistry at the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague; pp 816-822.

8. "Separation Methods for Natural Products. Part I. New Countercurrent Distribution Procedure," V. PROCHAZKA, J. PITRA and Z. CEKAN, Research Institute for Natural Drugs, Prague; pp 823-831 (English article).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000308930011-6"

CHODOWSKI, Y

1791. Polarographic determination of nicotinic and isonicotinic acids and their amides in mixtures. W. Kemula and Y. Chodowski (Dept. Inorg. Chem., Univ., Warsaw). Roczn. Chem., 1955, 29 (2-3), 539–548.—Polarographic determinations of: (a) isonicotinic acid in a mixture with nicotinic acid, (b) nicotinic acid in the presence of isonicotinic acid, (c) the amides of both acids in the presence of each other, (d) isonicotinic acid and its amide from a mixture of both and (e) nicotinic acid and its amide in the presence of each other, are described and the results are shown in tables and graphs. It was found that isonicotinic acid can be determined with an error of −7 to +8·4 per cent. in a buffer solution of pH 7·08, after applying a correction (the isonicotinic wave rises by 2·10 per cent. in the presence of nicotinic acid); nicotinic acid can be determined only qualitatively in mixtures with isonicotinic acid. The determination of the amides in the presence of each other at pH 12 gave satisfactory results. Acids and their corresponding amides in mixtures were determined by measuring the amide wave at pH 12 and the sum of acid plus amide wave at pH 5·7 and calculating the acid contents from the difference; the determination of isonicotinic acid and its amide is fairly satisfactory but that of nicotinic acid is less so.

S.C.I. Abstr.

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CHODNICKA-MAYER, Barbara

Descriptive characteristics of the heads of male youth in Krakow as varying with their age. Prace zool no.8, 7-32 '63 [publ. '64].

1. Institute of Anthropology of the Jagiellonian University, Krakow. Head: prof. dr Eugenia Stolyhwo.

CHODNIKIEWICZ, Krzysztof, mgr inz.

Nominal pressure of the screw friction press and its utilization. Przegl mech 24 no.6:175-178 25 Mr '65.

1. Senior Designer in the Central Design Office of Presses and Hammers, Warsaw.

38214. CHODRISHVILI, I. I.

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CHODSKOV, A. L.

V

JAP-46070

NOVOSILZOV, V. S. and CHODSKOV, A. L. ARTICLE: Dielectric properties of Berlumtitanate at high frequencies

JOURNAL OF TECHNICAL PHYSICS

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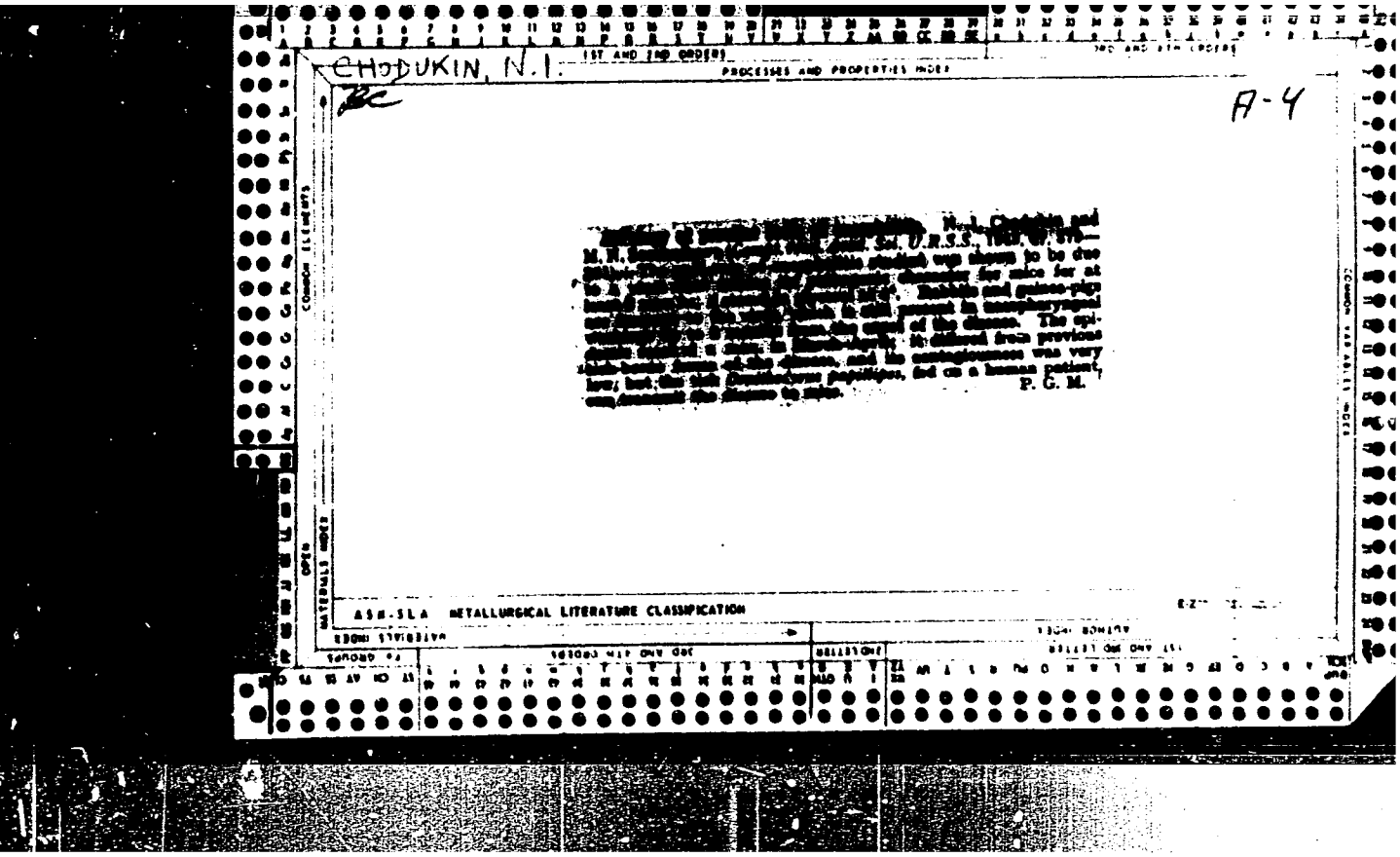

AUTHORS: Chodura, B., Landspersky', G., Macha'cek, V., Maly', Y. (Praha)

SOV/89-5-2-16/36

TITLE: On the Production of U_3O_8 Crystals and the Investigation of Their Structure (Polucheniye kristallov U_3O_8 i izucheniye ikh struktury)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 2, pp. 181-183 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence exercised by uranium initial materials and the conditions of their precipitation, temperature and time of thermal treatment upon the amount and the state of U_3O_8 were investigated. Uranyl nitrate, ammonium uranate and uranium peroxide served as initial material for the representation of U_3O_8. The thermal treatment of uranium salts (the weighed portion amounted to 5 - 200 g) was carried out at 1 110°C in the course of 5 hours, 48 hours, and 7 days.

For the accurate X-ray determination of the crystals it was necessary that the samples consisted of crystals of the same order of magnitude. A sedimentation in water took place; 5 g of each preparation was sedimented in 5 fractions and various times (10 sec, 2 min, 30 min and 24 h). X-ray pictures were made by the

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method of inverse pictures. The distance between film and sample amounted to 30 mm; time of exposure: 1 hour. No crystals investigated have a hexagonal structure, as is assumed by some authors (Ref 9), but are of a rhombic structure. Some of these crystals show weak, layer-like lines which are indicative of a threefold periodicity with the distance 3a. However, also weak lines were found which indicate a two-fold periodicity with the distance 2c. There are 12 figures, 3 tables, and 10 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1958

CHODURA, B.

Preparation of crystals of U_3O_8 and investigation of their structure. B. Chodura, H. Landesperský, V. Machaček, and J. Mašek (Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague). *Energia Nucleare* (Milan) 3, 101–4(1956).—The oxide is formed by decomposition of uranyl nitrate, ammonium diuranate, or uranium peroxide at temps. between 745 and 945°. It is then heated to 1000° for some days to enlarge the crystals. This method gives crystals up to 10 μ in diam. Their structure is hexagonal, the main lattice having parameters a = 3.94 kX, b = 6.717 kX, c = 4.14 kX. Another lattice of, about 1/5 the intensity of the main one, has parameters of 3.87, 6.925, and 4.14 resp.

N. Corcoran

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